NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

SOLID WASTE REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE 2002

January, 2003

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Services

TABLE OF CONTENTS

On the cover: Sheep grazing project on the closed Wolfeboro Landfill

2002 SOLID WASTE REPORT to the LEGISLATURE

A. Generation of Solid Waste in New Hampshire

Total waste generation in New Hampshire in the year 2001 was estimated at 1,624,626 tons, including residential and commercial sources and construction/demolition (C&D) debris. Residential and commercial/industrial generation (excluding C&D waste) decreased about 1.2 percent over the previous year. Separately, residential generation was about 752,524 tons, an increase of 7.7 percent over the previous year and commercial/industrial waste (615, 400 tons) decreased by 10 percent from 2000. C&D wastes totaled 264,648 tons.

Generation of waste is derived from figures reported in the *Annual Facility Report*, which is required by rule of all solid waste facilities and through informal surveys of a sampling of commercial industrial generators for whom no reporting is required.

Table 1: Generation of Solid Waste (Tons) in New Hampshire in 2000

Source of waste	***1998***	***1999***	***2000***	***2001***
Residential	504,500	681,000	698,500	752,524
Commercial/industrial	638,600	645,000	685,700	615,400
Construction & Demolition	152,000	160,000	234,000*	256,648
Tonnage Totals	*1,295,100*	*1,486,000*	*1,618,200*	*1,624,572*

Source: NHDES/PCAS, 2002

* This large increase is in part due to improved reporting and data collection.

The national per capita generation rate, as reported in 2000 by EPA was 4.5 pounds/person/day of residential and commercial/industrial waste. New Hampshire's rate for 2001 was 6.0 pounds/person/day. A strong economy is one reason for a high generation rate, but since other states experienced strong economic growth also, that fact alone does not explain why New Hampshire's rate is so much higher. Examination of purchasing practices and identification of other factors may help to identify how generation rates may be lowered.

B. Disposal of Solid Waste in New Hampshire

In 1990, the New Hampshire Legislature adopted a hierarchy of preferred methods for solid waste management. They are from most to least preferred: source reduction; recycling and reuse; composting; waste-to-energy technologies (including incineration); incineration without resource recovery; and landfilling.

Residential and Commercial Waste

Table 2 depicts DES estimates for solid waste management in New Hampshire. These estimates are derived from two main sources, the most important being the *Annual Facility Report* mentioned above. These reports tell DES how much waste is handled by transfer stations/recycling centers, incinerators and landfills (exclusive of any imported wastes). The information includes residential and commercial solid waste; however, the two cannot be accurately separated because most facilities manage both kinds of waste without distinction. In

addition to commercial and industrial generators, reporting is not required of waste haulers, either. Data from these sectors would assist DES in determining diversion rates and in directing technical assistance.

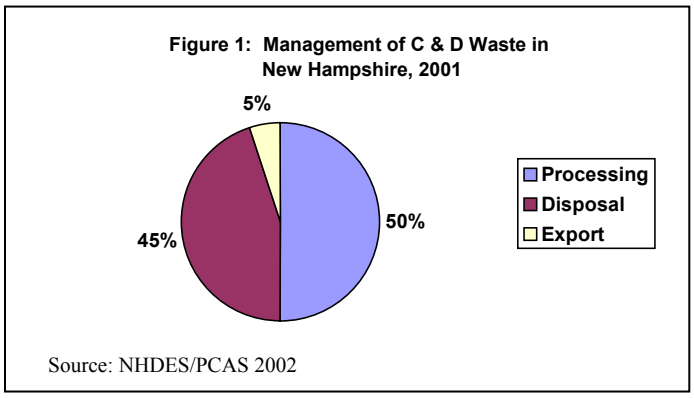
Table 2: Management of Residential and Commercial Solid Waste in 2000[1] (excluding construction & demolition debris and imported wastes)

	2001 tonnage	Tonnage subtotals	2001 percentage	Percentage subtotals
Recycling	269,749		20%	
Composting at solid waste facilities	34,191		3%	
Diversion Subtotal:		303,940		23%
Waste-to-energy in NH	236,890		17%	
Incineration without energy recovery in NH	5,278		<1%	
Landfilling in NH	748,418		54%	
Disposal Subtotal:		990,586		72%
Exports	73,452	73,452	5%	5%
Totals	1,367,978	1,367,978	100%	100%

Source: NHDES/PCAS, 2002

Construction & Demolition Debris

Figure 1 shows that 50 percent, or 128,324 tons of the construction and demolition debris was processed in 2001. Wastes that are processed are altered to a usable form, such as wood chips, which can then be used as a source of energy or alternative daily cover at landfills. The waste can also be salvaged for reuse, but this amount is low in New Hampshire. The remaining half (128,324 tons) is disposed of in landfills (45 percent or 116,318 tons) or exported to other states (5 percent or <15,000 tons).



C. Projected Solid Waste Management Capacity Needs

The goal of capacity analysis is to evaluate long-term supply and projected demand. This involves projecting how much waste will be generated and how much permitted capacity is available in landfills and incinerators to dispose of that waste. This determination is complex due to the variety of factors that influence the estimate, such as population, growth, economic climate,

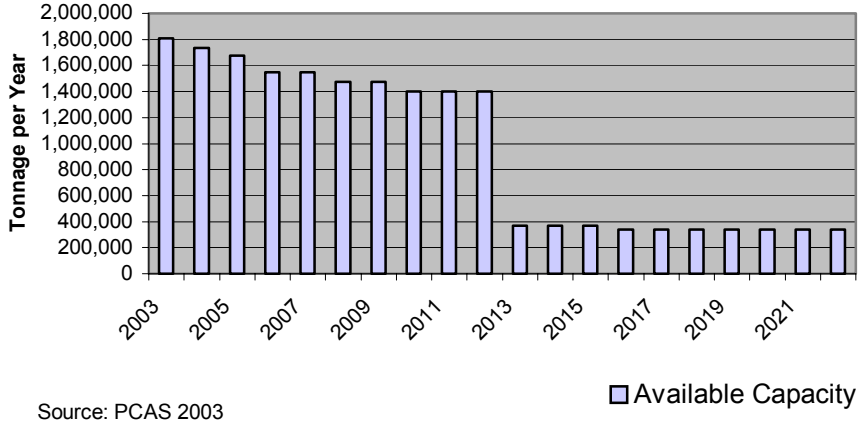
[1] The EPA methodology of calculating diversion includes a credit of 5% of recycling for source reduction and another 5% of recycling for reuse. These work out to a combined credit of 10% of 269,749 tons, or 26,974 tons. When these credits are applied, the diversion number is increased by 2.0 percentage points, bringing the number from 22% to 24%. These credits are not indicated on the table because these numbers are only estimates used to calculate diversion, but are not factored in the total tonnage or percentage.

the level of diversion of the waste stream, and levels of imports. One example of such an external influence that significantly impacted New Hampshire capacity is the moratorium that Massachusetts placed on the construction of new landfills or incinerators in their state for several years and which was partially rescinded only in the past two years. The moratorium resulted in waste being directed to New Hampshire, which could have been otherwise managed in Massachusetts.

During the period 1989-2001, there were additions to disposal capacity in the state that approximated disposal volumes. Thus, for the 11-year period, supply and demand for disposal capacity were in approximate balance. The majority (75 percent) of capacity additions were developed by the private sector. In-state, permitted disposal capacity is projected to be adequate for residential and commercial solid waste until 2012 [see Figure 2], at which time the state's major, private landfill located in Rochester, and owned by Waste Management, Inc., will have filled its *currently* permitted capacity. If other waste streams are included in the analysis of waste generation (e.g., sludges, daily cover, asbestos), then the projected capacity need can occur as early as 2009 (assuming a 25-30% rate of diversion). Discussions regarding expansion at the Rochester facility are underway and sufficient land for expansion is available at the site.

Because the largest single provider of disposal capacity is the Turnkey Landfill in Rochester, the Department of Environmental Services very carefully monitors the status of this facility and its ability to meet permit obligations. In 2002, DES amended Turnkey's permit to ensure disposal capacity for in-state contracts through the year 2011. Other major private owners of disposal capacity include the Trudeau Road landfill in Bethlehem owned by North Country Environmental Services (Casella Waste Systems, Inc.) and the two Wheelabrator waste-to-energy incinerators in Concord and Claremont. Wheelabrator is a subsidiary of Waste Management, Inc. Municipally owned landfill disposal capacity exists in Conway and Lebanon, with Nashua's new landfill due to be open in 2003.

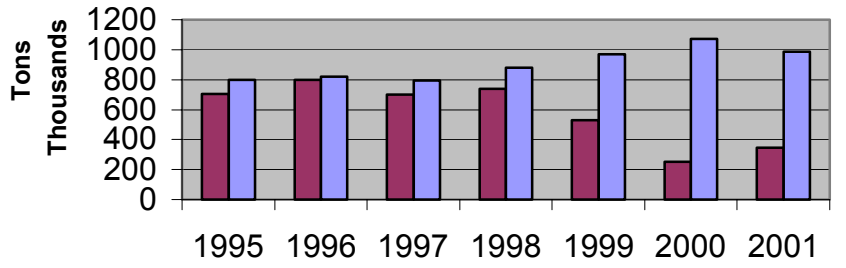
Figure 2
Solid Waste Capacity Projections for New Hampshire (2003-2022)



Source: PCAS 2003

Figure 3 compares New Hampshire's disposal of waste from in-state to waste imported from other nearby states. Imports are and will continue to be an important factor in projecting solid waste disposal capacity, barring significant federal legislation regarding interstate waste shipments. The level of imports increased in 2001 to 306,000 tons, which is a 20% increase from the previous year. The majority of the imports (88%) were disposed at the Turnkey Landfill in Rochester. Refer to Section E for additional comments on this topic.

Figure 3:
In-State Disposal of Wastes in NH vs. Imported Disposal
(1995-2001)



Source-NHDES/PCAS, 2002

D. State and Regional Trends in Solid Waste Management

1. Diversion Strategies

The Department continues to place considerable emphasis on pollution avoidance. The cost of avoiding pollution in the first place is usually small compared to the cost that society must pay to clean up soil and water resources that have become contaminated. While "command and control" was the method of strategic preference for some time, compliance and "doing it right" in the first place are now considered the most effective means to achieve a clean, safe environment. These strategies are detailed in Section F: DES Solid Waste Programs.

2. Recycling Rates Level Off

Nearly 99 percent of the state's population, representing 228 of the state's 234 communities, has access to recycling. In most towns, citizens can recycle a variety of materials, but in others, it may be only a few materials. The tonnage of materials collected for recycling has increased from 40,000 tons in 1990 to 107,854 tons in 2001; unfortunately, the generation of waste has kept pace with the recycling, so the diversion rate of about 24 percent has remained relatively constant in the past few years.

Some municipalities have made great strides in increasing their recycling. These towns and cities have implemented programs that have propelled them to diversion rates higher than their neighbors'. There are many programs that will help to increase recycling and other diversion, but one of the most successful is Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT). There are 36 communities that employ this system, which charges residents a fee to dispose of their solid

waste. This system encourages citizens to compost in their backyards and to become waste-conscious consumers. Because recycling is free to residents in PAYT communities, there is a real incentive to separate the recyclables from the remainder of the trash.

E. Congressional Actions and Federal Court Rulings

1. Solid Waste Imports

In 1978, The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that states may not ban the importation of out-of-state solid waste because the waste is considered "commerce" and, as such, merits protection under the Interstate Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution. According to the 1978 ruling, Congress alone can give states the authority to restrict the movement of solid waste across state borders. Although legislation addressing this issue has been introduced in Congress, none has been successful.

During the New Hampshire Legislative Session of 2001, House Concurrent Resolution 5, sponsored by Representative Betsy Patten, urged the federal government to consider the impacts of interstate waste legislation on New Hampshire and other small states. This action was one of the recommendations of the Governor's Solid Waste Task Force in their report (2001).

2. Flow Control

In 1994, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that it is unconstitutional for local governments to mandate where solid waste must be disposed (C&A Carbone v. Clarkstown). In 2001, a federal appeals court clarified this ruling, saying that flow-control ordinances directing where solid waste can be processed are not discriminatory under interstate commerce unless the ordinances favor local *private* interests over out-of-state interests. This ruling allows towns and districts to require that waste from their areas be delivered to public facilities, guaranteeing the financial viability of the facilities. The United Haulers Association asked the U.S. Supreme Court to review the ruling of the appeals court, but the Supreme Court denied their request.

F. DES Solid Waste Programs

1. Toxics Reduction

a. *Household Hazardous Waste (HHW):* Although household hazardous waste makes up only 2 percent of the volume of solid waste, it contributes over 80 percent of the toxicity of the solid waste stream. In the past eleven years, the DES Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program has provided over 386 grants totaling over $2 million for HHW collection projects. In 2001 alone, HHW events collected over 700,000 pounds of homeowner-generated hazardous wastes, avoiding perhaps lengthy and unsafe storage and improper disposal. DES funding has also supported the development of permanent HHW collection centers in Keene, Wolfeboro and Nashua. Pending regulatory changes allowing for self-transport of household hazardous wastes at the municipal level will make the

process of collections more convenient, cost-effective and efficient for New Hampshire residents.

b. Toxics in Packaging: In 1990, New Hampshire passed a toxics in packaging law to curb the amount of toxic metals entering the municipal solid waste stream, and ultimately, landfills and incinerators. The law prohibits manufacturers from intentionally introducing lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium in packaging and packaging components that are distributed in New Hampshire. Eighteen states have adopted the same model as New Hampshire and 10 of these states, including New Hampshire, work together to ensure consistent application of the law through the Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse.

c. Used Oil Program: Oil is a common groundwater and surface water contaminant. It takes only one pint of oil to produce a one-acre oil slick or one quart to contaminate 250,000 gallons of groundwater. The Department provides grants to encourage recycling and proper disposal of used oil. Since 1995, used oil grants totaling about $397,000 have benefited 169 towns, and the program has helped to collect approximately 954,000 gallons of used oil.

2. Source Reduction, Reuse, Recycling And Composting

The Planning and Community Assistance Section within the Waste Management Division works with communities, organizations, and businesses to encourage source reduction, reuse, recycling and composting, all of which divert solid waste from disposal in landfills and incinerators. The Section's staff, and the Recycling Coordinator in particular, provide information, technical assistance and planning support to communities, solid waste districts and businesses and work with other state agencies and outside organizations to further common waste diversion goals. This work includes promoting the adoption of practices that result in increased recycling, such as an Advance Disposal Fee (ADF), which is the assessment of a fee at the time of purchase. The fee can then be used to remove the problematic items from the waste stream and direct them to recycling alternatives. Often, the section undertakes special projects to "target" specific wastes, such as construction and demolition debris (C&D), electronic wastes and mercury wastes, which pose particular problems or opportunities. For example, the Section has been working on improving the infrastructure to collect and recycle cathode ray tubes (CRTs) from televisions and computer monitors. CRTs are included in New Hampshire's Universal Waste Rule (UWR), which means they can be more easily collected, but they still pose problems due to volume and lead content.

3. Product Stewardship

Product stewardship means that manufacturers accept responsibility for the end-of-life problems associated with their products. For example, several organizations, including the Product Stewardship Institute, the Northeast Waste Management Officials Association and the Northeast Recycling Council, are participating in a national dialogue with manufacturers to address disposal of electronic products. The *National Electronic Product Stewardship*

Initiative (NEPSI) is looking at strategies such as "take back" programs to collect the used products and "design for the environment," which would incorporate source reduction concepts at the manufacturing stage. Since the manufacturers are most able design their items to complement existing solid waste programs, are better equipped to collect the material, and can more effectively educate consumers, most states have supported a collection infrastructure primarily overseen by industry. DES is involved in this effort and will strive to implement any agreements that result from the discussions.

4. Capacity Planning

In addition to the efforts to divert wastes from disposal methods, the Planning and Community Assistance Section collects the data from the annual facility reports, and uses that data to report on the status of solid waste management and to project future capacity needs. This process involves analysis of current generation, diversion and disposal activities in order to determine future solid waste disposal needs for the state.

5. Permitting

DES's permitting process ensures that facilities are sited, designed and built with emphasis on protecting public health and protecting the environment. Toxics reduction and contaminant control are central to permitting requirements, which include setbacks to wetlands and water bodies, and design features such as leachate collection systems that protect groundwater. Air quality is protected by requiring the control of gaseous emissions for large sources of methane and toxics generated from some landfills. Because it is a proactive process, permitting avoids problems using such tools as operation plans to ensure that waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner and that permit storage limitations are not exceeded. Closure plans ensure that, after its useful lifetime, the site will be maintained in a manner that protects the public health and the environment. The Department processed 55 permit applications in 2001, 16 of which were for new solid waste facilities and the remainder for permit modifications.

6. Financial Assurance

The Division requires solid waste facilities to provide and maintain financial assurance for closure and post-closure costs to protect the State's interest and to ensure that adequate funds are available when needed. Municipalities can use a local government financial test to verify their ability to close and maintain their facilities. The objective of financial assurance is to assure that the State does not have to expend resources for closure and/or post-closure. As of June, 2002, $112,645,000 in financial assurance has been dedicated for closure and post closure costs for 94 facilities.

7. Compliance

a. Solid Waste Operator Certification: A Solid Waste Operator Training and Certification Program was developed by DES in 1990 to provide education and training on waste management technology and practices. Through this program, operators are better

prepared to keep landfills, incinerators and transfer stations in compliance with applicable laws and administrative rules. Over 2,200 operators have successfully completed the program.

b. Inspections: The Solid Waste Compliance Section oversees compliance with permits and closure plans through inspections of solid waste facilities. In addition, the Special Investigations Section follows up on written complaints of the mismanagement of solid and hazardous waste.

8. Remediation

a. Unlined Landfill Closure: Because unlined landfills can negatively impact groundwater quality, over 86 of the 154 municipally-owned solid waste landfills in New Hampshire have closed or are in the process of closing. An additional 68 active and inactive unlined landfills are scheduled for closure by 2011 through an aggressive program funded by a combination of 20 percent state grants to the communities and low interest loans from the State Revolving Loan Fund.

b. Asbestos Program: The use of asbestos years ago as clean fill in the towns of Nashua and Hudson has left those communities with ongoing concerns about exposure to this carcinogenic material. In cooperation with the community health officers, the division's asbestos program focuses on the identification, inspection, classification and remediation of asbestos contaminated properties to ensure public environmental protection. Currently, the Department is monitoring approximately 210 asbestos disposal sites.

9. Unlined Landfill And Incinerator Closure Grant Program

The Unlined Municipal Landfill Closure Grant Program mentioned above became effective on July 1, 1995 and was expanded on January 21, 2000 to include 18 municipal incinerators constructed prior to July 1, 1998. The purpose of the program is to reimburse municipalities 20% of the eligible capital costs associated with unlined landfill/incinerator closures. These costs include hydrogeological investigation, engineering design, and construction of closure elements.

The Department has awarded 108 grants totaling $24 million, with over $14.4 million in reimbursements paid as of July 1, 2002. To date, DES has awarded two incinerator grants totaling $116,069 and anticipates spending an additional $1 million more for incinerator closures. The remaining 106 grants are for landfill closure. Grant money awarded was much greater in the first few years of the program, due to already completed closures eligible to apply for lump sum reimbursement. Over the last two years, the rate of amortized grant money awarded has been more consistent with the current rate of landfill and incinerator closures.

Appendices

I. Other Organizations Involved in Solid Waste Issues
II. Status of the Market Development Steering Committee

Appendix I: Other Organizations Involved in Solid Waste Issues

STATE AGENCIES

Governor's Recycling Program
Address: 2 1/2 Beacon Street, Concord, NH 03301
Telephone: (603) 271-1098
Web Site: www.state.nh.us/recycle

The Governor's Recycling Program (GRP) was established under the Office of State Planning, Executive Office of the Governor, in 1989 and is funded by state general funds. The GRP has three full time staff. Some of its most significant activities include: computerized recycling databases; outreach and response to inquiries and requests for information; special projects on recycling and composting; liaison with regional and national organizations involved in source reduction and recycling policy, law, and regulation; and research, testimony, and other support services as requested by the Governor, and the State Legislature and its committees.

Department of Resources and Economic Development
(See Appendix II.- Market Development Steering Committee.)

STATE/LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

UNH Cooperative Extension

Address:	Rockingham County UNH Cooperative Extension 113 North Road Brentwood, NH 03833-6623	Grafton County UNH Cooperative Extension RR 1 Box65 F North Haverhill, NH 03774-9708
Contact:	Nancy E. Adams, Ext. Educator E-mail: nancy.adams@unh.edu Telephone: 603-679-5616	Thomas E. Buob, Ext. Educator E-mail: tom.buob@unh.edu Telephone: 603-787-6944

The University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension has played an active role in recycling efforts in the state. Typically, the Cooperative Extension has identified and initiated projects in specific areas, rather than committing dedicated staff to an ongoing program in recycling. In 1990-91, for example, Cooperative Extension developed a kindergarten through twelfth grade educational curriculum on source reduction and recycling for statewide distribution, while in 1992-94, Cooperative Extension took a leadership role promoting municipal leaf and yard waste composting and source separated food waste composting in New Hampshire. Additionally, Cooperative Extension has worked with DES and New Hampshire industry and continues to play an integral part in the Wood Ash Program, and in providing composting education at the Solid Waste Facility Operator Training Workshops.

Wastecap Resource Conservation Program, NH Business And Industry Association
Address: 122 North Main Street, Concord, NH 03301
Telephone: (603) 224-1517
Web Site: www.wastecapnh.org
Contact: Mark Toussaint, Executive Director

WasteCap Resource Conservation Network (WasteCap ReCoN) provides a business-to-business approach for companies to recognize and act upon opportunities for resource conservation, including waste reduction, energy efficiency, water conservation, and pollution prevention. The program's website provides information on technical assistance, the New Hampshire Materials Exchange (also available in the program's newsletter), and water conservation. The site also provides links to many other resources that offer assistance. WasteCap offers a range of educational opportunities for the business community, including conferences, workshops, and an environmental management system collaborative. The program also offers site visits and recognition of businesses through its Waste(NOT!) Challenge.

New Hampshire the Beautiful
Address: 95B Main Street - Littleton, NH 03561
Telephone: 1-888-784-4442, Fax and Telephone - (603) 444-9812
E-mail: nhtb@connriver.net
Contact: Margaret Seymour, Executive Director

New Hampshire the Beautiful, Inc. (NHTB) is a non-profit Charitable Trust established in 1983 and voluntarily funded by the soft drink distributors and bottlers, retail grocers, and the malt beverage industry. NHTB administers a recycling equipment grants program, issues a bimonthly marketing bulletin, and provides free technical assistance and professionally made signs for municipal recycling facilities. NHTB's litter program, *Litter-Free New Hampshire*, provides the blue plastic trash bags used by NH's Adopt-a-Highway groups and highway workers.

REGIONAL and NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Northeast Resource Recovery Association
Address: 9 Bailey Rd, Chichester, New Hampshire 03258
Telephone: (603) 798-5777
E-mail: nrra@tds.net
Contact: Elizabeth Bedard, Executive Director

Founded in 1981 as a private, non-profit organization, the Northeast Resource Recovery Association (NRRA) provides technical, educational, and marketing support to New Hampshire municipal recycling programs. NRRA provides marketing and brokerage services for municipalities in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. This cooperative approach combines materials from many communities to gain economies of scale in transportation, and offering access to markets which would typically be denied to individual small communities. NRRA also provides extensive outreach and technical assistance to its member communities designed to strengthen and expand municipal recycling activities. The NRRA has been instrumental in establishing a plastics recycling plant that is scheduled to begin operations in 2003 in Milton, New Hampshire.

Northeast Recycling Council (NERC)
Address: 139 Main Street, Suite 401, Brattleboro, VT 05301
Telephone: (802) 254-3636
Web Site: www.nerc.org
Contact: Lynn Rubinstein, Executive Director, lynn@nerc.org

The Northeast Recycling Council provides technical assistance, information access, research, and networking opportunities on recycling market development for state and regional programs in the six New England states as well as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. In addition to providing a forum for the exchange of information between states and state agencies, NERC undertakes research and education projects that address regional recycling, market development and waste management issues. The Department of Environmental Services and the Governor's Recycling Program maintain New Hampshire representation in NERC.

Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association (NEWMOA)
Address: 129 Portland Street, 6th Floor, Boston, MA 02114
Telephone: (617) 367-8558
Website: www.newmoa.org
Contact: William Cass, Executive Director, ext. 301 or wcass@newmoa.org

NEWMOA is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, interstate association established in 1986 by the governors of the New England states as an official interstate regional organization. The membership is composed of state environmental agency directors of the hazardous waste, solid waste, waste site cleanup, pollution prevention and underground storage tank programs in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont. NEWMOA's mission is to help states articulate, promote, and implement economically sound regional programs for the enhancement of environmental protection. The group fulfills this mission by providing a variety of support services that facilitate communication and cooperation among member states and between the states and EPA, and promote the efficient sharing of state and federal program resources. The Waste Management Division Director is a NEWMOA Director.

Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO)
Address: 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 305, Washington, DC 20001
Telephone: (202) 624-5828, Fax (202) 624-7875
Website: www.astswmo.org
Contact: Thomas Kennedy, Executive Director

The Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO) supports the environmental agencies of the States and trust territories. ASTSWMO focuses on the needs of State hazardous waste programs; non-hazardous municipal solid waste and industrial waste programs; recycling, waste minimization, and reduction programs; Superfund and State cleanup programs; waste management and cleanup activities at federal facilities, and

underground storage tank and leaking underground storage tank programs. The Association's mission is: *"To Enhance and Promote Effective State and Territorial Waste Management Programs, and Affect National Waste Management Policies."* The organization is structured to accomplish this two-part mission through both member committees and Association staff efforts. Division Staff are active in the Association.

Toxics In Packaging Clearinghouse (TPCH)

Address: Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse c/o The Council of State Governments
2760 Research Park Drive, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, KY 40578-1910
Telephone: (606)244-8243
Website: www.statenews.org/tpch/tpch.htm
Contact: Sandra Vasenda, TPCH Coordinator

In 1990, New Hampshire was the second state in the nation to adopt the Toxics in Packaging model legislation developed by the Coalition of Northeastern Governors (CONEG). Eighteen states have adopted a toxics in packaging law based on the CONEG model and the model has been used internationally. To ensure consistent and effective implementation of the laws, the Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse (TPCH) was created in 1992 to: simplify the law's administrative procedures; promote cooperation and information sharing between participating states; minimize procedural burdens on affected industries; and promote understanding and greater awareness of the law's objectives. The TPCH is assisted in its mission by technical advisers from representatives of industry and public interest organizations. The TPCH is administered by the Council of State Governments which provides logistical support to the participating states (Connecticut, Iowa, New Hampshire, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont). Division staff are active in the organization.

Appendix II: Status of the Recycling Market Development Steering Committee

The Recycling Market Development Steering Committee was established by Chapter 151, Laws of 1995, to "promote the establishment and expansion of recycling related industries and companies in New Hampshire." Its duties, as specified in the legislation, include:

1. Advocating for and securing funding for recycling market development.
2. Facilitating close communication and interaction between the state's recycling and economic development agencies and other involved organizations.
3. Providing continuity to the State's recycling market development efforts by reviewing and revising market development priorities, evaluating the impact of market development initiatives, and recommending new directions for market development efforts.

The Steering Committee was formed as a direct result of work completed between 1993 and 1995 by a task force established by the legislature on recycling market development. This task force made four primary recommendations to the Governor and Legislature in its final report (January 1995):

1. Establish a full-time, permanent professional position for a recycling market development specialist;
2. Establish a permanent recycling market development steering committee;
3. Take immediate steps to more aggressively support and promote existing recycling-related businesses in New Hampshire; and
4. Maintain and expand the state's commitment to purchasing products with recycled content.

The legislation establishing the Steering Committee fulfilled Recommendation No. 2 of the task force. A position was established at the Department of Resources and Economic Development (DRED) in 1996 to fulfill Recommendation No. 1. In 1996 and 1997, the position was funded through a federal grant *Jobs Through Recycling*, but in 1998, the position became funded by general funds.

RSA 149-O:5 imposes an annual reporting requirement on the Recycling Market Development Steering Committee.

The membership in 2002 included:

- Roy C. Duddy, Director (Chair), Office of Business & Industrial Development, Dept. of Resources & Economic Development
- Elizabeth A. Bedard, Coordinator (Vice Chair), NH Governor's Recycling Program
- Christopher Way, Supervisor (Secretary) and Marc Morgan, Recycling Coordinator, Planning & Community Assistance Section, NHDES Waste Management Division
- Michael Samson, Executive Director, Northeast Resource Recovery Association

- Barbara Bernstein, WasteCap Resource Conservation Network
- James Robb, Specialist, NH Recycling Market Development Program, Office of Business & Industrial Development
- Representative Betty Hall, House Environment & Agriculture Committee
- Art Haeussler, Supervisor, NH Materials Management & Surplus Property
- Frederick C. Murphy, Bureau of Environment, NH Department of Transportation
- Andrea O'Brien, Environmental Counselor, NH Small Business Development Center
- Senator Russell Prescott, Senate Environment Committee
- Thomas Burack, Esquire, Sheehan Phinney Bass & Green, PA